

that a fashion has sprung up of settling cases on the same basis all over the country. It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the considerations which make such a system odious to fair-minded men, and dangerous in the extreme to the interests of society. We think very few of our readers cannot call to mind cases of the same kind which have occurred in their districts. In one county town in Ontario we know of an instance worth mentioning. A young man, the son of a deceased Q.C. and M.P., as his third or fourth offence, broke open the iron bars of a liquor shop, and then got through the window and made off with three or four bottles of liquor. The magistrate

sent him up for trial. He then elected for a speedy trial by the County Judge. He pleaded guilty and was let off. Within a few weeks he robbed a clothes line, was put in prison, from which he effected an escape, not being caught for several days. In the same town another and more glaring case could be mentioned, but the above will be sufficient. The *Toronto World* has, in a neat and comical rhyme, shown what a burlesque is made of justice in such cases. The lines intimate that a prisoner, whose guilt was beyond question, was about to take poison, which had been secreted in his cell. But his lawyer advised delay "as he might get a trial at Guelph."

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### RECENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

IN RE THE DUNLOP TRUFFAULT  
CYCLE AND TIRE MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY (LIMITED).

[KEKEWICH, J.—Chancery Division—  
10TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

*Company—Prospectus—Misrepresentation—Repudiation of contract—Subsequent payments in respect of shares—Rectification of register.*

This was a motion to rectify the register of a company by removing therefrom the name of the applicant on the ground of misrepresentation in the prospectus, and for the return of £250 paid in respect of shares.

On the receipt of the prospectus on May 18, 1896, the appli-

cant, relying entirely on the name "Dunlop," and that "Charles Dunlop, Esq.," appeared at the head of the directors, sent in a request for 500 shares, and paid £62 10s. as deposit. Charles Dunlop was a steam-printer, and in no way connected with the cycle business. There was in the prospectus a marginal note in red saying that the company was "self-contained and in no way connected with the Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company (Lim.)." A few days afterwards a case was decided by Chitty, J., a report of which appears *ante* at p. 235 of this volume of *The Barrister*, in which the company was restrained in an action by the Dunlop